

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1895.

THE ADVERTISER, in not designating the Portuguese as "whites," followed the example of several French and, at least, one of the old Roman, or Latin writers, who described the races of the north of Europe as "white" in contrast to the darker races of southern Europe. The distinction is not an uncommon one, although not strictly true.

## ANTI-CHINESE LEAGUE.

The people of Wellington, New Zealand, are indignant because the fruit and vegetable trade of that place is in the hands of the Chinese. A league has been formed, says the Sydney Herald, "pledged not to deal at the Chinese shops, which are to be found in numbers in every street, and whose chief patrons are the wives of the WORKINGMEN who are agitating against them." We have something of the same condition here. A Japanese writer lately said, "the proud white races are grovelling at the feet of the cheap labor of the world." As the Herald says, in the cities it is a case of Chinese or scurry, as no one else grows vegetables to sell. In our next commemorative services on the 4th of July, why not take this as a text. Let us hear what the orators have to say about it, if they can get down out of the clouds.

## A SANITARY MEASURE.

Among the many methods of economically disposing of the refuse matter, in towns and cities, which have been tried during the last few years, the use of peat moss seems to have had the preference in Germany. This moss, which is found distributed over Europe, exists in large quantities in the United States. In some places, when it is compact, it is used for fuel, as it is in Ireland. In Germany, Holland and France it is dried in an oven, torn up by machinery and packed in bales, and is valued at about \$4 per ton in Hamburg. Its chief value is its power of absorption, as it will take up nine times its own volume of moisture. It has already replaced straw bedding in the London stables, and is gradually coming into use in the United States. The German government consider the subject of such importance, that it has established a special bureau for encouraging its use in improving the sanitary condition of cities and towns.

If vaults were properly constructed in the residences of this place, and the peat moss, as prepared, were used, there would not only be no odor, but the refuse would have a marketable value, and would be removed without difficulty. If the system was properly introduced by the Government, so that it was understood, some company, certainly some Chinese company, would undertake to construct vaults, and remove the contents, out of which a considerable profit would be made.

The city of Tokyo, with its 1,500,000 inhabitants, has no drainage system. The refuse is received in earthen pots, and taken by coolies to the rice fields. For a thousand years the rice fields have been fertilized in this way. So long as hand labor is cheap the system may last.

At the present date we have spent money in suppressing the cholera, quite sufficient to have placed a good system in operation in the crowded part of the town. The problem of sewage is not an easy one, and most communities prefer to "hang it up" and tackle something easier. Besides, some good people think that time given to such a subject is wasted in worldly affairs. When they lose their friends through negligence, they attribute it to "the mysteries of Providence."

## THE KAWAIAHAO CHURCH.

Hardly a year has passed since it was announced, that the roof of the old Kawaiahao Church was in a dangerous condition from decay, and that it could not be replaced without great expense.

Immediately the community undertook the restoration. Mrs. Haalelea and her associates, representing the best element of the native race, undertook on the one side, with energy, perseverance and poetic loyalty to the old church to supply the means, and, on the other side, the whites of all nationalities ably supplemented their work. Friends arose in every direction. Men who never had entered, or had rarely entered the church, contributed generously. Men and women who did not believe in the creed preached in it, contributed. There was a sentiment that the old stone structure rose above the clouds and doctrines, like a mountain rising above the cloud belts. Every one in the community had a vested interest and inheritance in those coral rocks, shaped into a monument representing the gift of Christian civilization to the Hawaiian people. On those stones was written the secular as well as the religious history of Hawaii. They become, therefore, a dual monument.

The labor of reconstruction is now substantially finished and paid for. The old walls remain, and over them is a lasting covering against storm and wind, and within them are the best designs of modern church architecture. Many persons would have preferred that the original simplicity of the interior of the building should have been retained. That it has not been done must be sincerely regretted. There is a priceless value in heirlooms, and in ancient forms. But the day for criticism has passed, and we heartily congratulate each other on the beauty of the restoration. And we sincerely congratulate Rev. Henry Parker, because his faithful, intelligent and self-sacrificing work for many years as the pastor of the church is appreciated by natives and whites.

As the doors of the church are again opened, it is fitting that there should be some record and recognition of the contributions made for the restoration, without reference to creeds. There need be no new dedication. The dedication of the early days is sufficient for all time. There should be public recognition within its walls of the aid rendered by those who, regardless of the seeming obligations of creeds, looked only to the needs of this crumbling monument of native growth and saw to it that the needs were met. It would be a gracious spectacle if all could stand on a common platform, within its walls, and make a common "testimony" to the value, and lessons, of this monument, which may be recalled hereafter, when the radical changes of our social and political life will make the present conditions a curious study.

## BISHOP WILLIS AND CORPORATE WORSHIP.

Bishop Willis again declares, in a published letter, that the Board of Health has no right to interfere with the "public" recognition of the Supreme Being, or with "public" voice of prayer, and, as we understand him, the Lord will not lend his ear, unless he is worshiped in a "corporate capacity," that is to say, that private and fervent worship is good as far as it goes, but that unless he, Bishop Willis, worships, in his church, in a "corporate capacity," the Lord will turn a deaf ear, and, of course, will never regard for a moment the supplications of "the Puritans of Honolulu."

As the Board of Health will not permit this "corporate" worship, the Bishop, tragically praises himself, extends his scornful fight at the Board, and exclaims:

"Will it be said, Honolulu, having dethroned its earthly sovereign, has proceeded to disown all open allegiance to the Kings of Kings?"

In other words, because the simple earnest Christians of Honolulu fear that gatherings even in churches, may spread disease, and

therefore prevent such gatherings, they are pagans and lunatics and back-sliders.

The Bishop reminds us of the venerable and well-known ape in the Zoological gardens of Calcutta, who becomes melancholy, refuses to eat, pulls the hair of other apes, and chatters wildly if he is not allowed to occupy a particular perch at meal times. This perch he regards as a sort of "corporate" institution, necessary to his own well-being and to that of other apes, and those who keep him away from it he regards as miserable Puritan apes who wish to be wicked and destroy his peace of mind.

## A DIET AND HYGIENIC SOCIETY.

There are a number of intelligent, educated women in this city who have leisure, and would be much happier if there were some important subject toward which they could direct serious attention.

The subject of the proper diet, clothing and hygienic conduct in general would not be held in contempt by great male scientists, so that there is no occasion for women to consider the subject mere "rubbish," as the Arkansas women regarded the encyclopedia.

The subject touches the life, health and prosperity of men, women and children. As the best life on earth depends largely upon the physical conditions, there can surely be no more interesting or broader study than that of ascertaining the best hygienic conditions, and the food, and its preparation, of a race that has entirely changed its environment.

The doctors say that more than one-half of the mothers do not know how to take care of their children. If so, it is time they learned how.

Browning societies have their uses, of course, but these and similar societies call for no special mental work, and are therefore rather luxuries, or pastimes.

A society for hygienic treatment calls for some hard work. The prevailing nervous diseases are covered by it. The "new woman" calls for hard work, and brain work, and challenges men in the scientific field. Now is her opportunity, and one open to those who abandoned the cooler climates.

No conclusions which women may easily reach would probably affect men with fixed habits, and who are content with things as they are, even if they are miserable, and weak, and tire out altogether too quickly. But the physical condition and growth of the children may be vastly improved by persistent study and experiment, and comparison of ideas.

Of course it will be said that the women can't fix their attention on this or any other subject, and that the woman "who knows it all" will spoil any effort in this direction, and, at least, all of them will prefer inhaling the sweet odors which exhaled from the rotten masses of scandal. But the times are gradually changing. If women, heretofore, have not shown a scientific turn of mind, it is because it had no place in "evolution," whatever that is. Their brain power we believe to be equal to that of man, but working itself out in quite different, but equally important, ways.

It is singular that so few educated women have ever studied the chemistry of cooking. It may be explained on the theory that "evolution" has not required it. Has the opportune moment arrived? If so, let the movement begin.

SOME of the inspectors in visiting the houses of people whom they think ought to know enough to keep their premises clean, have been satisfied with simply finding out who lived in the house. This is not as it should be. The inspectors were appointed to inspect each and every house and they ought to carry out their instructions to the letter. Even the "oldest and best" residents, though careful enough themselves, often have servants whose ideas of good sanitary conditions are not of a very high standard. This is a time when no stone should be left unturned.

## LILUOKALANI.

The incidents of the release, by parole-pardon, of the ex-queen substantially closes another scene in the miniature historic drama of Hawaii.

Whether the act, urged by some, if not many, supporters of the Government, and finally done by the Executive, is a wise one is no longer open to discussion. There need now be no quarrel with the fact. Many good and loyal people endorse it, many good and loyal people do not endorse it. When the actual history of the insurrection of January 6th is written, and it has not been written yet, it may appear that those who favor leniency advocate the wisest course. An honest, impartial discussion of the character of that event at the present time would stir up bad blood among the supporters of the Republic. So the subject may be left to future consideration.

While the ex-queen is now only a citizen, she has it in her power to do much for her own race, and much which may command the respect of the dominant element here; that is, the white alien races. Fortunate indeed will it be for her if she call to herself some wise adviser, who will recommend her to follow a few simple rules of conduct, which will cost her nothing but may be of great benefit to herself personally, and of decided benefit to the people she once ruled over. Even the unobtrusive example of the Queen Dowager is not an unworthy one for her to follow.

No one expects that she should clearly see the drift of political events, because she is a Polynesian; but every one can hope that she will, without anger or malice, accept the inevitable; that is, make the best of it. No doubt the great danger is that bad white advisers will confuse and distract her. The people who can really aid her are not anxious to volunteer their services. But experience may have taught her that it would be wise for her to take the pains to consult persons whom she knows to be honest and intelligent.

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWEEDE-DEE AND TWEEDELE DUM.

The Nation in reviewing Dr. E. B. Underhills, "Tragedy of Morant Bay," which is an account of the insurrection in the island of Jamaica, and the cruel punishment inflicted by Governor Eyre, says:

"When two races, a stronger and a weaker one, are brought together, the only effectual security for peace and equity is the balance of justice held by the hand of the superior and impartial power. Representative government in Jamaica was sure to lead to a strife of races, to the oppression of the weaker race. The whites, as might have been expected, got power both legislative and judicial into their own hands, and used it in their own interests as a race."

The instant the Nation looks away from the "missionary thieves and pirates," who have, it seems, taken possession of these islands, it can take very just views of the relations of weaker and stronger races, and show most conclusively how natural and just it is for the stronger race to get on top. This simple, candid and philosophic spirit is at once disturbed, when the question about Hawaii is raised. The stronger race did here just what it has done elsewhere, but the Nation undertook, for some reason, to foretell utter disaster to the rule of the stronger race here, and, as a member in good and regular standing of the "Omniscient Club," can't admit that it may have been in error.

The Nation has nothing to say about the "British pirates and thieves," who govern Jamaica and refuse to allow its half million of population any voice in the government. It is only when Hawaii is in question that it foams at the mouth, and it feels dreadfully sorry over the wickedness of some white people.

CHIEF JUSTICE IDE, of Samoa, says that there is a poll tax of \$1.00 in that kingdom, but it is not collected. If an attempt is made to collect it, the subjects at once go into rebellion. So, to keep them loyal, they are not called upon to pay it.

## HILO AND THE CHOLERA.

We shall await with anxiety the reports about the landing of Sheriff Hitchcock on the island of Hawaii. The event of the deputy sheriff attempting to prevent the landing of the sheriff, because he may be "infected," will amuse the bystanders at least. On the whole, we believe that the sheriff will go up to stay.

The people of Hilo seem to have lost their heads. The Board of Health has had the other islands under consideration, as carefully as it has had the island of Oahu. It is in a better position to judge of the best course to take than those residing in the remote districts. Divided action is expensive, annoying and unnecessary. For the people of Hilo to suspect for a moment that their friends here would allow them to be put in jeopardy, is in the nature of an insult. At the same time, hasty action may be excused, for several reasons, but it cannot be justified. All this may also be said about the people of Kauai and Maui.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter will be found on another page, suggests that the steamers decline to carry the mails to ports on the other islands, unless passengers are allowed to land. We do not approve this suggestion. By reference to the civil code it will be seen that coasting vessels are by law required to carry the mails, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Government.

## A PECUNAR CASE.

Physicians Puzzled by the Experience of Mrs. Bowen.

The Episcopal Hospital Said She Had Consumption.

(From the Record, Philadelphia, Pa.)

From no place in the world come stranger stories than from a city hospital. Some romantic, some horrible, many wonderful—aye, even miraculous.

Last July the Episcopal hospital admitted a woman whose pale and emaciated face and racking cough proclaimed her the victim of that dread disease consumption. She gave her name as Mrs. Nellie G. Bowen, wife of Wm. G. Bowen, residence, 1849 Mifflin St. The case was diagnosed and she was told kindly, but plainly, that she was in advanced stage of consumption. The examining physician even showed her the cancer place in her breast where the cavity in her lung was supposed to exist. She went home to her family a broken, disheartened woman with death staring her in the face.

That was the beginning of the story, the end was told by Mrs. Bowen, who no longer expects to die, to a reporter who visited her home.

"I have been an ailing woman for many years," she began, "my trouble being in the throat and chest accompanied by a weakness that caused numerous fainting spells. In July, 1893, I fell from a hammock striking my hip and injuring my side. From this time on my trouble rapidly developed until the last of October, when it became so serious that I was nearly crazy with pain. Pain so terrible that it baffles description. Our family physician was called in and for the time being, allayed the pain but the relief was only temporary. Why I was so bad that the physician said by my bedside and gave me medicine every fifteen minutes. The first symptoms of consumption came in the form of terrible sweats, both night and day. From April until September I was constantly cold and kept wrapped up in blankets through the hottest weather. A terrible cough took possession of me, my breast was sore to the slightest touch, and my limbs were like cold clay. The hardest rubbing with the coarsest towel would not create the slightest flush, and the least exertion would exhaust me that I could barely gasp for water.

"It was in July," as you know, that I went to the hospital, the last haven of hope, instead of which I received, as I then believed the terrible verdict of death. I continued under the hospital treatment, their kindness and liberality I will never forget, going to the country at their suggestion, but despite all they could do for me death seemed to grow nearer.

"It was when the clouds were the darkest that the first glint of sunshine came. Mr. Sheldermine, a friend, who lives around at 1844 Clementine St., said to me, Mrs. Bowen didn't ever try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? I had never heard of the medicine but in my condition could not turn a deaf ear to anything that offered relief. It was after considerable thought and investigation that I concluded to discontinue all the medicine I was taking, including cod liver oil, and depend entirely upon Pink Pills. That required courage, you say, not so much when I believed that I had to die soon anyway. I began to take the pills at first with but little encouragement. The first sign of improvement being a warmth and a tingling sensation in my limbs. Finally the cough disappeared, my chest lost its soreness and I began to gain flesh until I was fifteen pounds heavier. All this I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I cannot praise them too highly."

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most ills that afflict mankind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatic neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous prostration, disease depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness, to name them effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature. These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Canada and 40 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Holliester Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

## Timely Topics



September 5, 1895.

American women are the only women in the world who do not by their dress indicate whether they are married or single. Of course those who follow in the wake of European etiquette would not appear with their daughters wearing a hat without strings, but the universal American woman buys what she likes, regardless whether it be matronly or not and what is worse her daughters will select articles of dress only suitable to married women.

In no other country is this the case. The independence of American women of today is something that the balance of the civilized world look upon and admire, and down deep in their hearts wish that the social form as regards dress were not so stringent.

Twenty years or even ten years ago, if a woman was to be seen riding astride they were classed as very manish and forward and must be kept at a respectable distance.

Greater still has been the emancipation of women of Paris, gay Paris, and today a traveler can see numberless women in knickerbockers and short coat jackets on promenade. The more conservative look at them from the corner of their eyes and wonder how they can be so bold, but the time has come when women in general have become indifferent to the comments that may be cast at them as regarding their dress.

The only comfortable way for a woman to ride a bicycle is to put on the bloomers and they deserve a great deal of credit in adopting the costume most applicable. Speaking of bicycles, we wish to remind you that our stock of *Monarch* has been replenished and will be delivered at our store today. The *Monarch* is still *Monarch* and cannot be superseded. In a racing wheel we offer you the *Tribune*. A purchaser of a *Tribune* may feel assured that he has got the finest bicycle in both design, quality and finish that good machinery and experience can produce. While there has been no effort made to advertise the *Tribune* wheel through the medium of racing machines, and have so far refrained from hiring men to ride them in races or breaking records, the *Tribune* racer has, nevertheless, earned a world wide reputation as an extremely fast and easy running machine and many riders of prominence have chosen it as their mount. The Cycloidal Sprocket has much to do with the popularity of this wheel as its advantages in sprinting are beyond all question, and racing men who have given a trial could not be induced to ride without it.

We wish to call your attention to the Alaska Refrigerator which was awarded the premium at the Midwinter Fair as the most compact, accessible and every way most suited to modern use. Warranted not to sweat and preserve ice and food better than any other.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Bank, 307 FORT STREET.